

## FRANCE WILL BACK ENGLAND ON FREEDOM OF THE SEA

of her story this she must keep herself separate from any kind of connection with European politics. I want to say very frankly to you that she is not now interested in European politics, but she is interested in the partnership of right between America and Europe. If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at a right peace by a balance of power the United States would take no interest because she will join no combination of power which is not a combination of all of us. She is not interested merely in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world.

"Therefore it seems to me that in the settlement which is just ahead of us something more delicate and difficult than was ever attempted before has to be accomplished—a genuine concert of mind and of purpose. But while it is difficult there is an element present that makes it easy. Never before in the history of the world, I believe, has there been such a keen international consciousness as there is now.

"There is a great voice of humanity abroad in the world just now which he who cannot hear is deaf. There is a great compulsion of the common conscience now in existence which if any statesman resist will gain the most unenviable eminence in history. We are not obeying the mandate of parties or of politics. We are obeying the mandate of humanity.

"There is the reason why it seems to me that he things that are most often in our minds are the least significant. I am not hopeful that the individual items of the settlement which we are about to attempt will be altogether satisfactory. One has only to apply his mind to any one of the questions of boundary and of altered sovereignty and of racial aspirations to do something more than conjecture that there is no man and no body of men who know just how they ought to be settled, and yet if we are to make unsatisfactory settlements we must see to it that they are rendered more and more satisfactory by the subsequent adjustments which are made possible. We must provide the machinery for readjustments in order that we have the machinery of good will.

"Friendship must have a machinery. If I cannot correspond with you, if I cannot learn your minds, if I cannot co-operate with you I cannot be your friend, and if the world is to remain a body of friends it must have the means of friendship, the means of constant friendly intercourse, the means for constant watchfulness over the common interests.

"That makes it necessary to make some great effort to have with one another an easy and constant method of conference, so that troubles may be taken when they are little and not allowed to grow until they are big. I never thought I had a big difference with a man, that I did not find when I came into conference with him that after all it was rather a little difference and that if we were frank with one another and did not too much stand upon that great enemy of mankind which is called pride, we could come together.

"It is the wish to come together that is more than half of the process. It is a doctrine which ought to be easy of comprehension in a great commercial center like this. You cannot trade with a man who suspects you. You cannot establish commercial relations with those who do not trust you. Good will is the forerunner of trade, and trade is the great, amicable instrument of the world of that account.

"I felt, before I came here, at home in Manchester—because Manchester has so many of the characteristics of our great American cities. I was reminded of an anecdote of a humorous fellow-countryman of mine who was sitting at luncheon in his club one day when a man whom he did not like particularly came up and slapped him on the shoulders and said:

"Hello, Olley, how are you?"

"He looked at him coldly and said: "I don't know your face and I don't know your name, but your manners are very familiar."

"I don't know your name, but your manners are very familiar and your manners are very familiar, so that I feel that in the community of interest and understanding which is established in great currents of trade we are enabled to see international processes perhaps better than they can be seen by others.

"I take it I am not far from right in supposing that that is the reason why Manchester has been the centre of the great forward-looking sentiments of men who had the instincts of large planning, not merely for the city itself, but for the kingdom and the empire and the world. And with that outlook we can be sure we can go shoulder and shoulder together.

"I wish it were possible for us to do something like some of my very stern ancestors did. For among my ancestors are those very determined persons who were known as the covenanters. I wish we could, not for Great Britain and the United States, but for France, for Italy and the world, enter into a great league and covenant declaring ourselves first of all friends of mankind and uniting ourselves together with the maintenance of the triumph of right."

## PRESIDENT TELLS HOW MOTHER'S LIFE WAS SAVED ON TRIP TO AMERICA

Was Thrown Overboard From Sailing Vessel, but Held to Rope and Was Spared.

CARLEIGH, Dec. 30 (Associated Press).—In the course of conversation here President Wilson found occasion to recall an incident in his mother's life.

"I will tell you," he said, "how nearly this ceremony came to not taking place. My mother was playing on a rope on the ship while sailing for America and a sudden lurch nearly threw her overboard. She swung far out over the water, but luckily for me she hung on and wasn't drowned."

of Manchester to President Wilson was held in the ballroom of the Midland Hotel. The room was decorated simply with palms standing against the white and gold walls. The tables were arranged in the form of a gridiron. The President sat in the center of a long table on the right of the Lord Mayor. American and British flags were draped on the walls behind them.

On the right of the President were the wife of the Lord Mayor, Lord Herschell, American Ambassador Davis, Sir Charles Cusi, Mr. Davis, Vice Admiral Sims, Major Gen. Hiddle, Rear Admiral Grayson, Miss Benson and Brig. Gen. Harris. Mrs. Wilson sat at the left of the Lord Mayor and beyond her were Lord Shuttleworth, the City Recorder, Miss Rachel Shuttleworth, American Consul Holland, Gen. Snow, the Bishop of Manchester, Lord Sheffield, the Bishop of Salford and Lord Colwyn.

The guests numbered 200. Prayer was offered by the Bishop of Manchester.

President and Mrs. Wilson paid a brief visit to the Royal Exchange. The members, led by Sir Henry Haworth, the Chairman of the Exchange, sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," after which there were lusty cries for a speech.

Sir Henry explained that it was not usual to make speeches in the Exchange, but he would like to have the President break the rule. The President spoke a few words, saying that he knew something of a cotton exchange, as he had been reared in the Southern States of the United States. Mrs. Wilson then stepped to the front of the balcony and was cheered loudly.

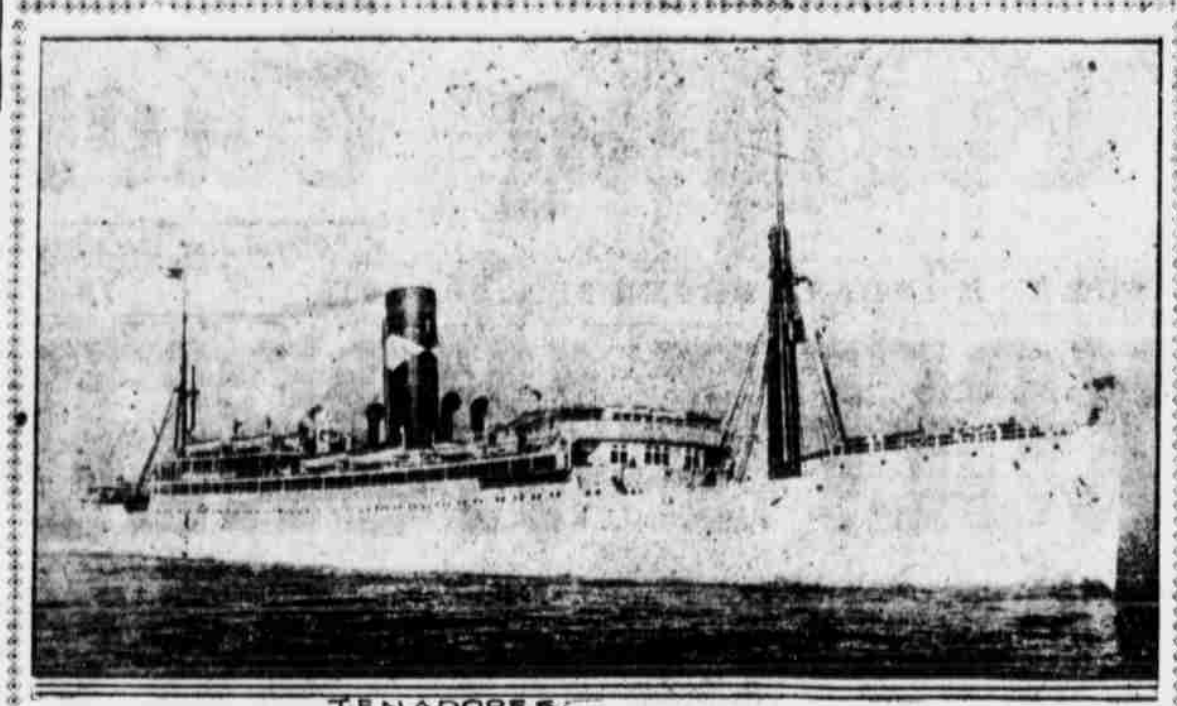
The inspection of the Manchester Ship Canal by President Wilson and his party had several picturesque features. All the ships in the inland harbor were dressed with flags, and the seamen cheered as the Presidential party passed by.

A British "mystery ship" and two German submarines were in the harbor. At first glance the "mystery ship" appeared to be an ordinary steamer, but as the President and his party approached the ship showed its real character. With all the rapidity and effect of a great conjuring trick, the dingy vessel became a fully armed warship. Parts of the upper works fell down and guns appeared with gun crews at their stations. The German submarines were manned by British sailors. The trip to the ship canal was shortened because the Presidential party was behind its schedule, disappointing many of the vessels in the harbor which were prepared to greet the President.

Hours before the time set for the President's departure for the City Hall crowds began to assemble in the square in front of the building, although the day was foggy in the early hours. The President was the first from the building, wearing a long, yellow fur coat. As soon as the crowd saw him it started with shouts of "Wilson!" and "Hurrah for Wilson!"

The President, with the Lord Mayor, entered an open landau. The remainder of the party were in similar vehicles. Mrs. Wilson in the second one. She wore a purple hat, which was the one dash of color in the whole procession. The square and the statues in the center of it were covered with people and the windows surrounding were black with them. It seemed as if all Manchester was taking the morning off to see the President.

## U. S. TROOPSHIP WHICH STRANDED ON ROCKS



TENADORES.

Manchester supreme satisfaction to have on its roll the Chief Citizen of the American Republic, foremost of all Americans who have ever visited England, and one whose clear utterances and earnest acts had been a proof of the real union of sentiment. This man, said the Lord Mayor, now stood before the audience as a living type and symbol of the friendship of the English-speaking races.

The bonds between England and America, the Lord Mayor added, had been riveted with great strength and made indestructible.

When the complete history of the war is written, he declared, the world will comprehend more fully than it can today the stupendous character of the effort which the United States made to insure a right decision. The President has come among us equally resolved that the world shall henceforth be better and happier for a well-ordered peace.

The President, the Lord Mayor went on, was not a vain dreamer, as his dreams had been fulfilled. This was a fact which needed no further argument to support it, he declared, when it was remembered how President Wilson's fourteen points had become within twelve months the real basis for a peace settlement and been accepted by the enemies of the Allies as the preliminary for the permanent peace. "We welcome him," the speaker added, "as President of the United States, as a helper in the battles and as a worker in the business of peace."

President and Mrs. Wilson were greeted on their arrival at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by thousands who thronged the streets along the half-mile route from the station to the residence of the Lord Mayor, and by many more thousands packed in the huge square in front of the Town Hall. They cheered lustily from the time the President's car started through the troop-lined thoroughfares until he disappeared within the imposing edifice.

The President and Mrs. Wilson spent the night quietly as the guests of the Lord Mayor.

**WANT TO FORM REPUBLIC IN UNION WITH GERMANY**

Teutons in Africa Make Request of Wilson Branded "Preposterous" in London.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It is understood that German residents of South West Africa have sent a petition for transmission to President Wilson, through Viscount Buxton, Governor General of the Union of South Africa, asking for permission to establish a republic in union with a republic of Germany, according to Capetown advices. The petitioners are reported to claim that they not only constitute a majority of the white inhabitants, but interpret the views and wishes of a majority of the natives.

The Times describes the petition as a "preposterous misapprehension of the Wilsonian doctrine of self-determination," while the claim that the petitioners represent a majority of the natives is said by the newspaper to be "one of the hardest examples of Teutonic audacity."

**KING AND QUEEN PLAN FAREWELL WILSON DINNER**

Banquet Will Be Given To-Night in the State Dining Room at Buckingham.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The arrangements for a private dinner for President and Mrs. Wilson and King George and Queen Mary to-night on the President's return from Manchester have been changed. Instead the function will be a farewell dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Wilson. It will be given in the State dining room in Buckingham Palace and about thirty guests will attend it.

**German Sailors' Council Is Faithful to Government.**

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30.—The Sailors' Council of the German Admiralty and the Marine General Staff have issued a declaration that they will be faithful to the Government in view of the difficult times Germany is experiencing.

## THREE NEW MEN IN GERMAN CABINET AS RIOTS CONTINUE

Noske, Loeb and Wissel Get Posts—Scheidemann for Foreign Minister.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 30.—The Central Council of Soldiers and Workmen of Germany has appointed Herr Noske Governor of Kiel; Herr Loeb, editor of the Breslau Volkswacht, and Herr Wissel, Member of the Reichstag, as Cabinet members to replace Foreign Minister Haase, Minister of Social Policy Barth and Demobilization Minister Dittmann, who retired Saturday night, according to Berlin advices received here.

The new cabinet held its first sitting Sunday afternoon. It was agreed that Philip Scheidemann would take over the secretaryship of foreign affairs in succession to Hugo Haase. Herr Noske will become head of the military department and Herr Wissel will become minister of social policy.

As the result of riots and general disorder in Berlin, it is said the Government is considering abandoning the city to the Spartacists and establishing headquarters elsewhere.

Gustav Noske is probably the best known in the United States of the new members of the German Government. He was a majority Socialist member of the Reichstag for more than eight years. In the early part of the war he supported the German Government's policy in the Reichstag, but later criticized the army's administration and the German policy in the east. At the outbreak of the revolution he went to Kiel to take charge of affairs there.

Herr Wissel is a majority Socialist and was elected to the Reichstag last March from the Niederbarnim district of Berlin, the second largest in Germany. The election was to fill a Reichstag seat made vacant by the death of an Independent Socialist.

The German Army command, according to a despatch from Berlin, has informed the commanders on the eastern front that there is a strict prohibition against the giving up of arms and war material by the Germans to the Bolsheviks.

The Independent Socialists in the Prussian Ministry and officials of the Prussian Government who belong to that party have resigned, according to a Berlin despatch to the Handelsblad.

The Independent Socialists, members of the Spartacus faction and sailors, held a demonstration in connection with the burial of the victims of Tuesday's fighting. It is reported from Berlin that several hundred persons participated in a demonstration under the auspices of the Majority Socialists. Leaders of the Majority Socialists made speeches in the streets and in the Tiergarten.

BERLIN, Sunday, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—Reviewing the situation leading to his resignation last night, Wilhelm Dittmann, Minister of Demobilization, Transport, Justice and Health in the Ebert Government, said to-day that a crisis had been impending since Nov. 9, owing to constant differences as to internal and foreign policies between the two sections of the Cabinet, the Socialists and Independent Socialists. He said the matters which caused the principal trouble were pressingly economic problems and questions of demobilization and military reorganization.

Richard Barth, who also resigned as Minister of Social Policy, was present when Herr Dittmann was talking and took a most gloomy view of the immediate economic future of Germany. Both the food situation and the problem of raw products was in favor of sending a peace commission to President Wilson immediately, with the request that Mr. Wilson dictate peace to Germany based on democratic principles.

Leading Independent Socialists indicated to-night that their party representatives would retire from the positions they now occupy in state and government departments.

Premier Ebert, Finance Minister Scheidemann and Minister of Publicity Landsberg are now in charge of the revolutionary Government.

(A despatch from Amsterdam)

**Welcome 1919 and World Peace**

Evans Ale Stout

Saturday quoted the Berlin Kreuzzeitung as stating that the Ebert Government had fallen, and that Dr. Karl Liebknecht and his radical associates would form a new Government. This statement, in the light of later despatches from Berlin direct, is evidently unfounded; on the other hand, a severe setback for the radical Socialists is indicated.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30.—Mathias Erzberger, Chairman of the German Armistice Commission, declared in a speech in Berlin that Germany will pay for all damage caused in Belgium and Northern France, according to a despatch received here to-day. He said the Allies and Germany have agreed on the general question of war damages.

The German group which favors Allied occupation of Berlin as a political coup plans to force this move by arresting all American and British newspapermen in the city, according to a warning made by Police Prefect Elchorn.

Elchorn said the politicians in this group believed the arrest of the correspondents would draw Allied troops into the capital immediately, thus changing the entire complexion of the political situation and probably resulting in the overthrow of the radicals.

Further disorders, with some casualties were reported to-day from Dresden. There was also said to be some plundering in Hamburg. In Essen, 20,000 factory workers were on strike.

**LEAGUE OF LABOR PLANNED BY ALLIED AND U. S. WORKERS**

(Continued from First Page.)

It will be denied the benefits which organization confers. It is the aim of conservative labor organizations in the United States, England and France to create an international tribunal to which labor of the weakest in the family may appeal for justice and the support of its rights.

"The principles which President Wilson advocates as applicable to the proposed League of Nations the International Federation of Labor will seek to make the foundation stone of its constitution. Those principles of liberty and justice which President Wilson deems essential for the security of the peace of the world, and which he believes could be enforced peacefully through a league of organized governments, are the same principles which organized labor in the more forward looking nations believe could be made operative to make secure the undisturbed advancement of the workers of every land, and keep the industrial peace of all nations."

**Smith's Official Plurality.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The official plurality of Alfred E. Smith for Governor in 1918, it was announced by the State Board of Canvassers this afternoon. His total vote, including the soldier ballots, was 1,092,257.

**LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.**

CHOCOLATE IMMORTALIAN, many answers, name from reward. Also, 412 E. 7th St., Tel. 1-1111.

**CANDY**

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Special Attractions for the New Year

**LITTLE FOLKS' MOTTO VERSE CANDY**

5 POUND BOX, containing Chocolate Covered Sweets in any pleasing flavors, an assortment of Crystallized Gum Drops and lustrously finished Gum Papers and VERSES, all complete for your New Year Party. PACKAGE COMPLETE AS DESCRIBED, PRICE.....1.75

**VICTORY MOTTO VERSE CANDY**

5 POUND BOX of Chocolate Covered Creams, Vanilla and Rose Bon Bons, Assorted Molasses Coconut Cuts, Crystallized Jelly Gums, Assorted Jelly Cuts, Assorted Cream Wafers, Chocolate Covered Plantations, Etc., together with 100 FRINGE MOTTO PAPERS and VERSES, a splendid combination for your New Year Party. PRICE COMPLETE, PACKAGE.....2.25

**Army & Navy Package**

ARMY AND NAVY PACKAGE—This combination package is put out in attractive individual packages of choice assortment. Assorted Chewing Kleenex, Soft Balls in Assorted Flavors, American Filled Confectionery with Nut and Jelly Creams, Assorted Chewing Kleenex and a cake of Milk Chocolate. PACKAGE COMPLETE.....1.49

**SPECIAL MIXED CANDY**—A select assortment of French Creams, Bon Bons, Coconut Cuts, Caramels, Soufflés, Jelly Bales, Chocolate Covered Sweets and a host of other delicious confections. POUND BOXES.....39c 2-lb. Boxes, 79c. 5-lb. Boxes, \$1.95.

**SUPER ASSORTED CHOCOLATES**—A very fine gift package containing a collection of the finest chocolates, attractively packed in beautiful decorated containers. POUND BOXES.....80c 2-lb. Boxes, \$1.60.

**MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED MARASCHINO CHERRYES**—Red, Juicy, Blue Cherryes, first choice, in rich fondant cream, then luxuriously covered with milk chocolate. Premium Milk Chocolate. POUND BOX.....64c 2-lb. Boxes, \$1.20.

## Y. M. C. A. WAR INQUIRY PLEASES U. S. SOLDIERS

Complaints Have Been Frequent and Men Want to Know Conditions.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 29 (Delayed).—News of the investigation to be made into the affairs of the Y. M. C. A. as connected with the American Army was received here to-day with gratification by soldiers.

For months there have been persistent complaints throughout the advance army. Soldiers are glad to see the affairs set to determine whether the complaints are justified or the result of unavoidable conditions.

**LAWYER DROPS DEAD.**

Frank V. Briesen Expires in Nassau Street Office.

Frank V. Briesen, patent lawyer, No. 133 Madison Avenue, died suddenly at 10 o'clock this morning in his office at No. 87 Nassau Street from an acute attack of indigestion.

Mr. Briesen was born in Germany sixty-three years ago, was a graduate of the law school at the New York University, and conducted a prosperous business as a patent lawyer.

**NUTS**

"If It's a Nut, We Have It"

A nut is a future, unless you "nut" from it. Get your supply of nuts from New York's Oldest Nut Store.

One quality—THE BEST! new crop; guaranteed fresh; largest quantities of high grade nuts.

**CHAS. S. CASH**

223-225 Fulton St. New York, 15 Block West of Hudson Terminal.

**DIED.**

FARRILL.—At New York City, on Dec. 28, JAMES CHASLES FARRILL, husband of Margaret Brady Farrill.

Funeral mass Tuesday morning, Dec. 31, 10 o'clock, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Albany, N. Y.

WHITNEY.—Suddenly, on Dec. 29, 1918, at Salisbury, Wt., HELEN MCKINNEY WHITNEY, daughter of the late Henry Whitney McKinnney.

Relatives and friends invited to services Tuesday, 3.30 P. M., Oliver H. Bates Building, 1829 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Interment private.

**MEMORIAL NOTICES.**

BIERWIRTH.—In loving remembrance of HENRY BIERWIRTH, died Dec. 29, 1918.

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